

COST OF THE PHILIPPINES

Judge Parker's Statement an Amazingly Reckless
Falsification of Facts and Figures.

AN INFAMOUS AND RECKLESS CHARGE

Which Has Been Repeated by Bryan, Olney,
Hill and Other Democrats—Real
Cost of Islands in Money
and Life.

It has been stated repeatedly during the campaign that Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is a disciple of D. B. Hill, who is acknowledged to be the greatest trickster in his party, but few persons believed that Parker had proved to be such an apt pupil that he could give his mentor points and easily beat him in the art of falsification; yet such appears to be the case. Judge Parker has outlived Hill in a campaign that will pass into history as a record-breaker for Democratic untruths and misrepresentation. His recent speech, in which he distorted the facts as to the cost of the Philippines in money and life, is such a grotesque perversion of the facts that William E. Curtis, one of the most conservative and impartial writers in the country, calls Parker to account in the Chicago Record-Herald, an independent newspaper, which has not always been fair to Roosevelt. In a letter dated Washington, D. C., October 17th, Mr. Curtis says:

"In order to please a few admirers of (Parker) decided the destiny and imperiled the welfare of several millions of people without regard to the facts or considering the consequences. He accuses President Roosevelt of reckless speaking, but Roosevelt never made half as reckless a speech. Judge Parker demonstrated with his own tongue that he is not fit to exercise the authority and assume the responsibilities of the presidency.

"He is either a demagogue without conscience or else the victim of malicious enemies or foolish advisers. The statements he utters are so false and absurd and ridiculous that he deserves more pity than blame. For example, he tells us that 'We have wasted over \$500,000,000 of the people's money and sacrificed over 200,000 lives' in the Philippines. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Hill and several other gentlemen have asserted that the Philippines have cost the people of the United States \$300,000,000. Mr. Olney put the figure at \$700,000,000. Judge Parker splits the difference. It would be interesting to know where he gets his figures.

"A resolution was introduced in the Senate in the spring of 1902 inquiring of the War Department as to the exact amount of money expended for military purposes in the Philippine Islands from May 1, 1898, and a detailed statement was then submitted by the Secretary of War which foots up \$170,000,000. The principal items are as follows:

Quartermaster's department \$74,344,935
Subsistence department 21,232,272
Pay department 63,826,262
Medical department 3,878,774
Signal department 4,802,433
Signal service 1,322,712

Amazing Exaggeration.

"That brings the accounts down to April 30, 1902. Since that date the expenditures have probably been \$30,000,000 a year. At the outside figures the total expenditures of the United States government since Admiral Dewey entered the Bay of Manila with his fleet have been under \$225,000,000, including the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain under the treaty, and every other charge, direct or indirect, that could possibly be construed as connected with the acquisition and retention of the Philippine archipelago, civil, naval and military. If Judge Parker should add to this total all the money that has been spent since May 1, 1898, for the support of the army and navy, for the construction of ships, fortifications and navy yards, and for the pay of the clerks in the War and Navy Departments at Washington, he could not pile up the figures as high as he makes them in his speech.

"His assertion that 200,000 lives have been sacrificed is even more absurd and sensational, and it would not be true if every man, soldier, sailor and civilian, who has gone to the Philippine archipelago for any reason since May 1, 1898, had died and were buried there. The total number of soldiers, regulars and volunteers, that have served in the Philippines at any time does not exceed 150,000. I cannot get the exact figures since the islands were turned over to civil authorities, but between June 30, 1898, and July 4, 1902, 4,067 officers and 122,401 enlisted men were sent to the islands. Of these 2,185 officers and 47,807 enlisted men were volunteers, and 1,882 officers and 74,534 were regulars. Total is less than 4,500.

"Of these the entire death list, including those killed in battle, those who died from wounds, disease, accidents, homicide, suicide, drowning and all other causes was 140 officers and 4,224 enlisted men.

"The mortality for the year ending June 30, 1903, was thirteen officers and 457 men, and for the year ending June 30, 1904, it was two officers and seventy-eight men, making the total number of deaths in the army in the Philippine Islands during the six years of American occupation 155 officers and 4,709 enlisted men.

"The number of pensions applied for by soldiers who were engaged in the Spanish war in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and by the families of those who died in battle or from wounds and disease up to date is 68,193. This includes men, women and children.

"Hence you will perceive that Judge Parker has either been betrayed or is guilty of gross perversion. Which ever way you look at it everybody will agree that such absurd and reckless statements do not recommend the man for President of the United States.

Too Preposterous to Deny.

"Judge Parker quotes some anonymous person who has been giving him information about conditions in the islands. If he would name his informant the public might judge of the value of the statements, but he appears to vouch for them, and may therefore be held responsible. Some of them are infamous; some of them are ridiculous, and some are too preposterous to deny. They are quite as reckless as Judge Parker's own assertions to which I have just referred. It would be difficult for anybody to crowd so many falsehoods into the same

native Filipino. More than 8,900 natives are on the pay rolls, and it is the opinion of the newspapers of Manila, both Democratic and Republican, and of every foreigner, European and American, that 'our little brown brother' already has about as much independence and self-government as he can stand. It is a little provoking for Judge Taft and his successors to be condemned in this country for giving the natives too small a share in the government and in the Philippines for giving them too much.

"No. 7. 'Plays produced in the theaters are censured.'

"There is no censorship whatever in the Philippine Islands, and there has been none since civil government was established. Somebody has evidently been telling Judge Parker about the suppression of a play based upon incidents in the Insurrection, in which the United States flag was pulled down by the actors in a very dramatic manner, torn into pieces and trampled upon. The play was presented but once. If the police had not prohibited a second production, the theater and the actors would have been torn in pieces by a mob of indignant soldiers and citizens who had organized for that purpose. To satisfy public clamor, Senor Tolentino, the author, was arrested. He was released under bonds, but jumped his bail and ran away. He afterward fell in with Ricarte, the supreme chief of the National Democratic Republic of the Philippine Islands, and prepared his proclamations and conducted his correspondence, for Ricarte cannot read or write. Both of these gentlemen are now in the penitentiary.

Trials Are Fair.

"No. 8. 'Detectives appear in the guise of servants, and the oath of a single one is enough to destroy a man's reputation, property, liberty or even life itself.'

"When I left Manila last summer there had been four trials for sedition since the establishment of the civil government, the latest, in which Dr. Gomez, editor of a native newspaper, was defendant, having lasted four months, and he was acquitted upon technicalities; 103 people had been convicted of what may be termed political offenses, including the deluded victims of the Hong Kong junta and other treasonable organizations, and thirty-three persons had suffered the capital penalty, each case having been carefully reviewed by the Supreme Court. Their crimes were murder, arson, rape and highway robbery. There are two detective organizations—one connected with the city police, which works within the municipal limits. The other, connected with the constabulary, works in the rural districts. American, Spanish and native detectives are employed. Their methods are exactly the same and the weight of their testimony in court is similar to that of the police of New York or any other city. Bishop Brent, of the Episcopal church, in an interview with me published last June, said: 'Manila is comparatively free from crime, disorder and drunkenness. Few cities of the size are so well governed or are so free from saloons or vicious classes. There is a surprisingly small amount of crime and vice.'

Extraordinary Statement.

"No. 9. Judge Parker himself declares that 'the islands remain today utterly untouched for any good' that the United States might have done for them.

"This is a most extraordinary statement for an American citizen to make. It can only be accounted for by ignorance, malice or prejudice. Does Judge Parker see no good in the establishment of 4,000 schools and the education of more than 200,000 children? Does he realize the value of the public improvements that have been made, the new harbors at Manila, which have cost \$2,000,000 to date, and \$974,539 at Iloilo and Cebu; the widened streets, the parks, the parks, the sewers, the new water systems, the public highways that have been extended and improved at a cost of \$800,000; the 1,200 school houses that have been built, and the various other improvements upon which millions of dollars have been expended, not from the treasury of the United States, but from the local treasuries of the islands? It would require a page in a newspaper to tell what has been done in the way of public utilities alone by the American government.

Self-Supporting.

"And, finally, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency asks: 'Are the Philippine Islands a self-supporting community?'

"He confesses his ignorance upon this point in almost the same breath that he declares them fit for independence and self-government. If Judge Parker had made any preparation for his speech, if he had taken the trouble to inform himself upon the most important conditions, he would have known that the customs revenues alone during the last three or four years have been seventeen, eighteen and nineteen million dollars a year, an increase from three or four millions a year during Spanish rule; and that the other revenues have improved in a similar ratio. The islands are not only self-supporting; they not only pay every cent of the expenses of their government excepting the maintenance of the 11,000 regular troops now on duty there, but they could afford an exhibit costing a million and a quarter at the St. Louis exposition, and are spending between three and five million dollars a year in the construction of harbors, railways, highways, water works, electric light plants, buildings and other public improvements.

"If Judge Parker wishes accurate information and wise advice on these subjects he can obtain both by asking Bishop Brent, of Manila; Bishop Graves, of Shanghai; Bishop McKim, of Tokyo, all of whom are attending the Episcopal convention at Boston, or from Father Vattman, of the Roman Catholic church, recently retired as chaplain in the army, who now lives at Wilmette, Ill. They have no political prejudices or affiliations, and if they had they would not allow themselves to be influenced thereby in their judgment or their statements. Or why will not Judge Parker consult Governor Luke P. Wright? He is a Democrat from Memphis. He has occupied an eminent position upon the bench and is regarded by all who know him with admiration, respect and confidence.

"One of the most essential qualifications in a candidate for the Presidency is to know the truth and speak it."

Due to Republican Policies.

It has been the aim of American manufacturers and the desire of our people to increase the exports of manufactures. Under the old Democratic regime manufactures constituted a small item of our exports. Under Republican rule they have steadily increased. During the ten years ending with 1890 they averaged 10 per cent. of our total exports, and during the ten years ending with 1899 they averaged 11 per cent. of the whole. During the last ten years of Democratic rule our exports of manufactured products increased only one per cent.

The Republican party came into power in 1890, and during the ten years ending with 1899 our exports of manufactured products formed 16 per cent. of the total exports; during the ten years ending with 1900 they averaged 18 per cent. of the total, and during the ten years ending with 1901 they were 31 per cent. of the total. In the fiscal year 1901 they were 28 per cent. of the total, and in 1902 they were 20 per cent. of the total.

The figures show conclusively that the great system of American manufactures and our increased exports of manufactured products which contribute so largely to the wealth and prosperity of the country are due to Republican policies and administrations.

Buying from Abroad.

The less the United States, through a protective tariff, imports of the things that its own labor at home can manufacture just as well as foreigners, the more it is able to import of necessities and luxuries that cannot be purchased at home. The consumption of coffee per capita in the United States, which in 1890 was eight pounds, is now twelve pounds. Our imports of sugar, tea, spices, silks, laces, etc., have increased considerably during the last eight years. With the American workingman sure of a good home market for what he produces, it goes almost without saying that he will have enough money to buy for himself foreign luxuries that he could not dream of having in Democratic times.

Day after day the New York Times, the New York World and the Brooklyn Eagle repeat the lie that Chairman Cretelyon has extorted contributions from wealthy business enterprises on pledges redeemable on the re-election of President Roosevelt. They have been urged and challenged to name a single concrete case and have replied by merely reiterating the slander. As a result the unfounded charge is receding upon its inventors with the proper effect of impairing their credibility on every issue of the campaign.

"Undoubtedly it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trusts from receiving a prosperous year's simple expedient of making such a sweeping change in the tariff as to paralyze the industries of the country. The trusts would cease to prosper; but their smaller competitors would be ruined, and the wage-workers would starve, while it would not pay the farmer to haul his produce to market."

—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

If Bryan Democrats are sincere in their expressed desire to rebuke the Hill-Sheehan-Parker combination for the affront to their leader, they could make the rebuke more stinging by voting for Roosevelt. The greater the plurality against Parker in Bryan strongholds, the greater will be the self-satisfaction of W. J. Bryan, for Mr. Bryan is but human, and no man likes the hand that smites him with sincere rebuke.

So-called independent voters who profess to see little good in either of the great parties might profitably follow the wise maxim "of two evils, choose the lesser." No man can be so blindly non-partisan as not to see that the Republican party has done more good for the country than the Democracy.

Don't fail to return a Republican Congress. The election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks will be almost a barren victory if the legislative branch of the government is in control of the opposition. If Republican policies are to be continued it is absolutely necessary that all branches of the government be in accord.

If you wish a continuance of the present prosperous times, vote to retain the Republican party in control of national affairs.

THE TIME FOR TALKING IS OVER. NOW VOTE!

A BELATED KEYNOTE

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER DEFAMES HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Quotes Unnamed Authorities and Misrepresents History in an Attack Upon the Honor and Honesty of His Own Nation.

Once more the Sphinx of Keopos has spoken. This time, although the voice is that of Judge Parker, the words are those of the hired anti-imperialist of the New York World. Abandoning for this occasion his stand upon the archaic platform of Buchanan and a petrified interpretation of the Constitution, Judge Parker parrots the imperious views of Joseph Pulitzer, demanding the abandonment of the Philippines to the forces of savagery and reaction from which American civilization has rescued them.

There can be no doubt that the occasion for the sounding of this belated "keynote" of a fabled campaign was deliberately planned and carried out. Two hitherto unheard-of marching clubs led by "Colonel" Charles R. Codman, of Boston, and Henry W. Harkon, of New York, fervent scoundrels both, appeared before the judge on his porch at Rosemount, and bombarded him with "two extended addresses" on the infamy of American rule in the Philippines. Then Judge Parker unrolled the speech that bears internal evidence in every line of having been written for him, and went there one better in falsifying the record and misrepresenting the beneficent aim of American control in the islands rescued from the oppression of Spain.

To justify himself in his attack upon the American position in the Philippines, Judge Parker quoted from an anonymous "student of conditions there," whose phrases also bear a striking resemblance to the balance of the address, in which they were fittingly enbathed. This unnamed malignant, in the face of overwhelming testimony to the contrary, has the effrontery to say of our officials there, "At the best they have been inefficient, at the worst dishonest, corrupt and despotic. The islands seem to have succeeded in getting the very dregs of our people."

Judge Parker further quotes from this anonymous defamer of American rule in the Philippines: "Agriculturally, the country is for the time ruined. Land is going out of cultivation; the population is ill-fed and in some places unable to get work. The country is over-burdened with taxation, disease is prevalent, the farm animals dead, the towns in many places in ruins, whole districts in the hands of ladrones, the price of products poor and unremunerative."

If this were a true or even an approximately true indictment of the conditions existing in the Philippines as the effect of our occupation, what would be the verdict of mankind? Would it not be that the American nation was not fit to govern itself, let alone a semi-civilized and dependent race?

Affects the Whole People.

In this matter it is impossible to distinguish between the Republican party and the American people. The former is merely the instrument of the latter in the Philippines, and if Judge Parker were elected President in November, it would not, could not change the character of the American government in the Philippines pending the time even he would allow "the islanders to prepare themselves for self-government."

During that period does Judge Parker think that he could find, in the ranks of Tammany, any men better fitted to uphold the honor, justice and liberty of American rule, than the men who have established peace, order, schools, and courts of justice in the islands? The question suggests its own answer—he could not, though he were to draft his own favorite counselors, David B. Hill, William F. Sheehan, Charles Murphy and Pat McCarren to assist in the difficult task.

Upon such absolutely false and malignant premises Judge Parker proceeds to attack the American administration in the Philippines in terms which from the dawn of history demagogues have employed in their attacks upon successful government. Here is a specimen passage:

But aside from the duty we owe the Philippines in preparation for the enjoyment of the blessed privileges we possess, we could guard carefully against the danger to ourselves of an imperial policy. History teaches that from republicanism to imperialism the movement is gradual and unperceived of the people. Its ominous progress, when discovered, leaves open but two courses—submission or resort to violence.

We can picture "Colonel" Codman and Mr. Harkon and the serried ranks of the "Avon Beach Regular Democratic Club of Long Island" shivering in awe-struck union over this horrible alternative conjured out of the miasma of Joseph Pulitzer's diseased imagination. That Judge Parker should clutch at it as a drowning man at a straw only proves the desperation of his campaign.

Not content with citing history to support notoriously false testimony against his countrymen in the Philippines, he also invokes its aid in support of the generalization that there is "no instance of a nation receiving from her colonies anything like an adequate return for the blood and treasure spent." "England's National debt," he solemnly but ignorantly averred, "was doubled by the revolt of the thirteen colonies it had over so much to secure. The American expansionist, following European argument, alleges that annexation of the Philippines must promote progress, foster commerce and industry, and introduce the leaven of civilization into a backward and inferior race. The evidence of history is to the contrary."

However such appeals to history may have tickled the ears of the "Avon Beach Regular Democratic Club of Long Island," they must have made "Colonel" Codman and Mr. Harkon wince.

Truth of History.

ment time has seen on "this earth we inherit," is the best possible proof that Judge Parker takes a purified view of the possibilities and benefits of colonization. Although separated from the country that pushed "a backward and inferior race" from the scene of Judge Parker's speech to the "Avon Beach Regular Democratic Club of Long Island," does he think for a moment that England has not shared in what was conquest for mankind when the independence of her American colonies was achieved? But, beyond all the narrow, petty, and mistaken views Judge Parker takes of history and the onward and upward sweep of national affairs, stands discredited the fact that the Democratic candidate for President of the United States is willing to believe everything evil the lying tongue of slander can utter against American government in the Philippines, solely because there is a Republican administration in Washington. It seems almost incredible that a Presidential candidate should become the willing herald of every lying rumor bred in the purlieus of Manila.

And to think that he has descended to this depth, not to force immediate abandonment of the Philippines to the tender mercies of their own corrupt and impotent civilization, but to turn over their preparation for independence to the party of Tammany, Tweed and Tillman!

Never before has the candidate of a great political organization stood revealed before the American people in the role of a credulous defamer of the government of his country. It sinks Judge Parker far below the level of his party.

RACIAL GOOD WILL

Continuation of Prosperity Will Do Much to Secure It.

The Democratic platform accuses the Republican party of an attempt to "kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife."

An incident at the recent American Bankers' convention in New York illustrated the falsity of this statement and how, on the contrary, the Republican party, by policies which promote the business prosperity of the South, has promoted also a feeling of mutual good will between the better elements, at least, of the two races.

A colored banker from Richmond, Va., John W. Mitchell, made a speech which brought forth tremendous applause, in which the delegates from the South joined with the delegates from the North. Mr. Mitchell said he attended the convention not only with the consent, but upon the advice, of the white business men of the South. He then went on to show how the prosperity of the Southern negroes was continually increasing, and that this was leading all the time to a better understanding between the better elements of the two races. As to the share of the negro in the present phenomenal prosperity of the South he said:

Do you know that we produce \$172,138,000 worth of crops a year? Do you know that of the Southern prosperity our people produce a heavy proportion of the tobacco crop? Do you know that we negroes produce \$4,148,939.39 worth of wheat at 70 cents a bushel and that the market has gone to \$1.20 a bushel? Do you know that we produce \$40,330,000 worth of oats? Do you know that we produce \$2,091,025 worth of sweet potatoes? And do you know that we produce \$46,657,439.70 worth of corn, making a total production of the negroes of the South of \$225,000,000 a year?

When he had finished, Col. Robert Lowry, a Georgia banker, made an eloquent speech in which he said: "It is the leading negro and the leading white man that makes it hard; and that 'It gives me a great deal of pleasure to hear from our colored brother of Virginia. He has stated the facts, and I am glad to have him here."

Republican prosperity, like the rays of the sun, dispels gloom wherever it goes, and, without distinctions as to section, race, color or religion, makes men happier, better and more mindful of their responsibilities to society. It fulfills in detail W. J. Bryan's definition of a prosperity which "reaches the masses and then works up and through every class."

THERE IS NO BETTER WAY TO HELP SETTLE THE RACE QUESTION THAN TO GIVE THE COUNTRY FOUR MORE YEARS OF REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

Bryan's Revelation.

Bryan's reception in Indiana shows, conclusively, that the Democrats of the Middle West are not yet cured of the free silver craze, with its accompanying visions. The silence of the St. Louis platform on the money question was eloquent. Parker's telegram satisfied the New Yorkers and enabled them to present a "gold standard" candidate to the conservative wing of the party, while the silver wing was coolly set aside to be fooled and cajoled into good humor during the campaign.

As a matter of fact, the rank and file of the Democratic party stand on the money question and on all others just where they stood in 1896. The high of events has not convinced their reason, because, on economic questions, they have no reason.

Bryan, who could not carry Indiana for himself, cannot, of course, carry that State, or any other State, for Parker. He has, however, revealed the ass which hides under the lion's skin, assumed, for a purpose, by a once great nation's party.

The People Know and Trust Roosevelt.

It is fortunate for the Republican party that its candidate for the Presidency is so well known to the people of the United States that no story, no reflection upon his character or his work affects the public mind in the slightest degree. The American people have had their eyes on President Roosevelt for many years; they know him. They respect and trust him. The falsifications of the enemy against him are useless.

Everybody profits by the growth of manufactures. Those who are engaged in the business either as capitalists or wage earners profit first of all, but in addition to these are the merchants who handle manufactured products, the railroads that distribute them, the farmers who enjoy an increased demand for their products, and all other classes who share in general prosperity.

In his speech before the Union League Club of New York, Secretary Taft said that when he asked Professor Vincent, of the University of Chicago, what he thought of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance the latter replied, "Well, it reminds me of a recommendation of a good old family horse which runs, even ladies and children can drive it."